during the above period amounts to:

Year	Average f.e. released per person
	(*Rs. in lakhs*)
1983-84	Rs. 1.12
1984-85	Rs. 1.18
1985-86 (Upto Oct.' 85) . . .	Rs 1.20

(c) All applications for the release of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad are examined in the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the prescribed guidelines on this subject. Persons who wish to proceed abroad for medical treatment or for reasons of health are required to apply to the R.B.I. is the prescribed form. Such applications are to be accompanied by a certificate in the prescribed from the treating physician or surgeon or the presidency surgeon of the area in which the applicant resides. The certificate should indicate that the ailment from which the patient suffers is such as to require treatment abroad and the treatment of a high standard is available in the country which the patient proposes to visit and should give an estimate, if possible, of the cost of treatment, besides stating whether any attendant will be required to accompany the patient. This certificate is also required to be endorsed by the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State concerned in the prescribed manner. Recently, Government have agreed to the waiver of recommendation from State Chief Administrative Medical Officer in those cases where the medical treatment is recommended by the Directors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi, Post-Graduate institute, Chandigarh and Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. In addition Heads of all Medical Colleges/institutions recognised by the Medical Council of India have also been empowered to recommend to the RBI the release of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad.

Normally where the estimates of expenditure of medical treatment are not indicated by the applicant a maximum of US $ 5000/- is initially released by the RBI. In cases, however, where the estimates are produced either from the everseas hospital or from the recognised competent authorities mentioned above, foreign exchange is released as per the estimates produced without any ceiling, subject of-course, to the rendering of accounts in due course to the RBI.

If the application for medical treatment abroad is complete in all respects, foreign exchange is released by the RBI generally on the same day on which it is received.

In emergency cases, however, where any delay is liable to endanger the life of the patient, officers incharge in the RBI at their discretion are allowed to release exchange even without production of the certificate from the prescribed medical officer.

Import of Cephalaxin

*335. SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain companies have been importing certain other drugs under the guise of Cephalaxin because of custom duty exemption;

(b) if so, whether any such instance has come to the notice of his Ministry;

(c) what are the names of the parties who imported Cephalaxin during the last two years; and

(d) how many samples were drawn from those consignments and in how many cases the drugs have been found to be the same as indicated on the label?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) Two instances have been reported where some firms have imported other drugs in the guise of Cephalaxin.

M|s Peugeot Loboratories, Haryana had imported 12 drums declared to contain Cephalaxin but were found to contain Amoxycillin in 8 drums and Nifedipine in 2 drums and 2 drums contained Cephalaxin as declared.

M/s Pritico Pharmaceuticals, Indore Ltd., had imported 12 drums declared to contain Cephalaxin out of which 8 drums were found to contain some other materials and only 4 drums contained Cephalaxin. The exact nature of the other material is yet to be determined.

(c) The names of the parties who are reported to have imported Cephalaxin during the last two years are as per Statement below.

(d) Samples were drawn in 72 cases and except in the two cases mentioned at (a) and (b) above, they were found to be the same as indicated on the label.

Statement

Names of the parties who are reported to have imported Cephal vin during the last two years.

Sl. No.	Names of the parties
1	M/s. Pharma Chemicals, Gujarat.
2	" Pritico, Indore
3	" Medley Laboratories, Bombay
4	" Ashok Pharmaceuticals, Indore
5	" Helicos Pharmaceuticals, Indore
6	" Bombay Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
7	" Lucros
8	" Lupin Laboratories, Bombay
9	" Searle India Ltd., Bombay
10	" Hindustan Antibiotics, Poona
11	" Alembic Chemical Industries, Baroda
12	" Biochem Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
13	" I.C.P.A. Health Products, Bombay
14	" Fleming Laboratories, Jaipur.
15	" Metroni Laboratories, Bombay
16	" Fotomic Pharmaceuticals
17	" A.R. Tenis Labatoritics, Bombay
18	" Pharmaceutical & Chemical Industries, Gujarat
19	" Glonmark Pharmaceutical, Bombay
20	Alcon Pharmaceutical, Bombay
21	" Peugeot Laboratories, Gurgaon
22	" Brown & Bulk Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
23	" Sol Drugs, Hyderabad
24	" Gufic Pharmaceuticals, Bombay
25	" Lanz Laboratories, Bombay
26	" Capsulation Services, Bombay
27	" Inga Laboratories, Bombay
28	" Dodel Laboratories, Bombay

Sl. No.	Name of the parties
29.	M/S Physicare, Bombay
30.	" Omex Laboratories, Indore
31.	" Euphoric Laboratories, Ankleshwar, Gujarat
32.	" Lyka Laboratories, Bombay
33.	" Micron Laboratories, Bombay
34.	" Biddle Sawyer Private Limited, Bombay
35.	" Synbiotics Limited, Bombay
36.	"Bhravy Pharmaceuticals, Baroda
37.	" Dexo Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad
38.	" Themis Pharmaceuticaals, Bombay
39.	" Medical Remedies
40.	" Convic Pharmaceuticals
41.	" Indo-Chem Laboratories, Indore
42.	" Dalphine Laboratories Ltd., Calcutta.

Workers in tea plantations

*336. SHRI PRITHIBI MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of permanent workers in tea plantations is decreasing day by day in comparison to the gradual increase in the area under tea plantations; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to check the decrease of permanent workers and to avoid the problem of resultant unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) According to the latest available information furnished by the Ministry of Commerce, as against the area under tea which showed a steady increase from 3.82 lakh hectares in 1980 to 3.84 lakh hectares in 1981 and to 3.95 lakh hectares in 1982, the total employment in tea plantations which marginally declined from 9.13 lakh workers in 1980 to 9.11 lakh workers in 1981 again increased to 9.15 lakh workers in 1982.

Collection of subscription from the public allowed to ITI and National Thermal Power Corporation

*337. SHRI SHEO KUMAR MISHRA:
SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of subscription through bonds allowed to the Indian Telephone Industries and the National Thermal Power Corporation from the public in February last; and

(b) how much money has been actually subscribed by the public and whether the over subscribed amounts are being allowed to be retained by the two units for utilisation for the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) Messers, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., was allowed by the Controller of Capital Issues to issue bonds amounting to Rs. 50 crores to the public by a prospectus and the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., was allowed to issue bonds amounting to Rs. 100 crores to the public by a prospectus.

(b) In the case of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., an amount of Rs. 66 crores (as against sanction of Rs. 50 crores) was subscribed by the Public. In the case of National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., the figures subscription are still being compiled by the Bankers to the Issue. The oversubscribed amounts are likely to be allowed to be retained by the companies.